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TWO CENTS.

# JACKSON GIVES WAY

The Suspected Murderer of Pearl Bryan Makes a Confession.

# HE IMPLICATES HIS ROOMMATE

Claims He is Subject to Irresponsible Fits.

PROBABLE DEFENSE

CINCINNATI, Obio, February 6 .- Scott Jackson, accused of the murder of Pearl Bryan of Greencastle Ind., near Fort Thomas, Ky., last Friday night, has confessed his guilt, and he implicates Alonzo M. Walling.

Walling has also confessed to a personal knowledge of the murder of the girl last Friday night. Walling tries to lay the whole blame on Jackson, Jackson, on the centrary, while he admits his own guilt, takes pains to implicate Walling. The satchel which the murlered woman brought here on January 28 was shown to Jackson a few minutes ago to allow him to examine the blood stains in it. He would not quite admit that the head had been in the satchel, but said it looked as if it had

#### Jackson Accuses Walling.

Jackson made his confession by small installments. He made it because he saw clouds of evidence gathering around him. Not a word regarding the details of the crime has he spoken. When he admits the girl was murdered he does it as if a third person had committed the crime. The striking thing about it is the implication of his roommate, Alonzo Walling, in the crime. Walling has confessed knowledge of the Walling has confessed knowledge of the crime, but only as a go-between for Jackson. There is no doubt that Jackson was the principal, and that William Wood, arrested at South Bend, Ind., and now on his way here, is deeply implicated. Abundant letters from Wood to Jackson bear out this part of Jackson's confession. Nearly all of Wood's letters are about girls and some of them. letters are about girls, and some of them are too indepent to be read aloud, much less

Jackson says in his confession that she came here to have an abortion performed. He implies that Walling was the man that procured it. He admits that she was killed in the attempt to perform the operation. Neither Alonzo Walling nor Jackson are specific in their statements as to exactly where and how the crime was performed Both agree that it was committed last Friday night. Walling is the more frank in his statements. Jackson speaks stolidly, but looks as if he would burst with remorse. His eyes are lusterless and leaden. He confessed that he visited the girl Wednesday, January 29

January 29.

He admits that he took her clothing out of her hand satchel and made way with it.

"Why did you do that?" was asked him.

"To cover up our tracks," was the reply.

The valise was shown him. The police had obtained it in a barber shop, where he left it last Monday night, enjoining the barber to let no one but him have it.

#### Confronted With the Valise "Open the vallse," said Chief Dietsch, as

he handed it to Jackson. The prisoner mechanically opened it. "What do you see in there?" asked the

"Stains," said the prisoner, under a terrific nervous strain. What sort of stains?" thundered the "It must be blood stains," rejoined the

prisoner stolidly.

"It was the head that made those stains?" asked the chief.

"Well I-should-think it-did," stammered the prisoner. "It was in there that you carried the head." "I tell you I did not carry the head."

The prisoner was obstinate on this point le said in his private conversation in Co Dietsch's office that he thought the hear was thrown into the Ohio river. The poor girl's satchel was stained in the bottom and on the sides with her own blood.

What Walling Says. Walling, in his confession, said that Jack son was not back till midright last Friday night. He says Jackson said to him when the clue of the shoe came out: "D-n those

shoes; they'll get us into trouble yet." Walling says he met Jackson at 6th and Race about 7 o'clock last night, and Jack son said: "Walling, it looks as if that Greencastle business will bring us trouble Wherever Jackson was asked about that valise and the girl's head in it he said: never carried it with anything in it. Walling wanted me to carry it, but I would

It was empty when he left it in the bar-ber shop, where the police found it. The cutcome of the confession, compelled by a dense throng of accusing circumstances, is that three men are involved, Jackson me deeply; Wm. Wood only a little less deeply, and Walling incidentally, but still crim-irally. Wood's letters indicate he was the

#### Mephistopheles of the trio. Jackson's Probable Defense.

A startling statement was made by Jack son in his cell this morning, which may be classed as an indication of a sort of plea he will make in case the circumstances point to him as the murderer of Pearl Bryan.

"I am afflicted with fainting spells," said, "and after they pass away I get delirious, and I don't know what I am doing When I was a boy living in Indianapolis have risen in a delirium after a 'spell' and ed myself, and have wandered around for hours without knowing what I had

He seemed much depressed by the loneliness of the place as he was speaking to his

# Wood Goes to Cincinnati.

SOUTH BEND, Itd., February 6.-Will Wood, son of Rev. D. A. Wood of Greencastle, Ind., was arrested here on the strength of a telegram alleging that he might be an accomplice in the murder of a young woman at Fort Thomas, Ky., whose headless body was found last Saturday nerning. Detectives from Cincinnati arrived here and saw Wood at the central police station this morning. He consented to go to Cincinnati as a witness, although it is intimatted that he may be under a greater cloud than would hover over a witness. It is alleged that Wood put th fortunate girl on the train at Greencastle, and was the last person in the place seen with her. Wood and the officers left for with her. Wood Cincinnati today.

# LOOKS LIKE FILIBUSTERING.

Departure of a Mysterious Schooner

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Md., February 6 .- A mysterious schooner, with about thirty men aboard, left here this morning under circumstances which seem to indicate another filibustering expedition to Cuba. The vessel was seen by an official of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, moored to the pier of that company, at the foot of South street, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Upon his arrival she hurriedly cast off a crowd of men jumped aboard, and she put to sea, without giving him an opportunity to discover her identity. The schooner is described as being much larger than those which ordinarily ply upon Chesapeake bay, and the men who boarded her are said to have been well dressed and of a decidedly

Administration Men Said to Have Been Surprised at the Offers.

Did Not Expect Such a Popular Demonstration-Satisfaction Expressed in Congress.

Abundant satisfaction is expressed in Congress at the exceedingly large aggregate of the bids of gold for bonds. The result is especially gratifying to the republicans and anti-administration people generally, for the reason that it has been understood all along that the administration made the offer of the popular loan with the conviction that it would be a failure, and that fact would vindicate the wisdom of the former syndicate sale. When the offer of the popular loan was made, and from time to time since the declaration has come from administration sources, both in Congress and out, that the loan would be a failure and that the government would have finally to fall back upon the syndicate for assistance. This declaration was made in interviews by the closest friends of the administration when the offer was first made, and has been repeated often since, with a selfsatisfied smile, and the statement that the treasury officials were confident that the syndicate policy would be vindicated. It has always been understood that the offer, made in response to popular clamor, was inspired by the belief that it would furnish an object lesson which would put to shame the critics of the President and his Secretary, and put an end to the "dema-gogic cry" for a popular loan for all time in

the future.

The administration now professes great satisfaction at the result of the bids, but it is certainly a different result from that they had in contemplation when the idea of a deal with the syndicate for the new loan was abandoned and the other form re-luctantly adopted. The critics of the ad-ministration point at the difference between the prices offered for these bonds and the price brought by the others at private sale as an evidence of the lack of wisdom in the syndicate policy. To this the friends of the administration reply that the conditions are now very different, and that what was before done to save the credit of the govern-ment is what made this popular loan pos-

Scheduling the Bids. Assistant Secretary Curtis, who has harge of the scheduling of the bids for the purchase of the 4 per cent bonds, said this afternoon that the work of getting them in shape for consideration was progressing rapidly, and that he hoped to be able to make some definite statement as to the action of the department tomorrow. There will be no unnecessary delay in the natter and the names of the successful

Although not officially admitted, it is believed to be practically settled that the awards will be confined to the bids at 110.6877 and upward. There are subscripons for \$150,000,000 within this category, ncluding the blanket bid of the Morgan syndicate for \$100,000,000, at the minimum of Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, statement of Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, given to The Evening Star reporter yesterday, that he had instructed that the fare of the rate of the blanket bid. Enough of that bid will then be accepted to make up the total amount of the loan, \$100,000,000. If this program 's carried out the Morgan syndictions. yndicate will secure about \$50,000,000, or ist one-half of the loan. The work of he committee will be simplified considerably by the rejection of the mass of bids at rates below 110.6877. Nearly all of these bids come from individuals and the smaller banking institutions. In the words of one of the treasury officials today, "All the soalled popular offers to subscribe were at the lowest rates, averaging about which, while showing a desire to subscribe o a government loan, showed also that the small dealers, for some reason or other, were not willing or able to pay as much for the bonds as the big institutions which make a business of such transactions."

# ENGLISH COMMENTS.

What the British Say About the Popular Loan.

LONDON, February 6 .- A New York dispatch to the Daily News says: "The sucess of the loan is astonishing, and shows that the investing public does not fear that the country will adopt a silver standard." The Daily News says in an editorial on the same subject: "Certainly, compared with previous experiments of the kind, its popularity is remarkable, and President Cleveland's confidence is amply justified. Its success will repair the damage to credit and will steady public confidence. Still Secretary Carlisle will not fail to impress upon his countrymen the costliness of these expedients for maintaining the reserve. Probably the most satisfactory feature to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle is the proof of the public confi-

ence in their financial policy. The Westminster Gazette this afternoon mays that the action of President Cleveland in deciding upon a popular loan was fully justified, and cannot fail of favorable inluence not only in the United States, but

The St. James Gazette says that the success of the loan is a useful reminder to Englishmen that in spite of financial disorders and the "eccentricities of the adminis-tration," the United States is a very rich country, and has "a great reserve store of

wealth among its people." The St. James Gazette adds: "The success is not wholly hopeful of the prospects of peacefully solving the Venezuelan difficulty, and is only too likely to add to the agreement and the succession of the successi gressive self-confidence which caused the President's message and the new Ofney dectrine to be hailed with so much enthusasm. We have no desire to be pessimistic, but we seren vainly for any indication in the United States of a disposition to concede anything.

# THE COAL COMBINE.

it Will Not Affect the Consumer by

Increasing the Price. Second Vice President S. M. Williams of the Jersey Central railroad is at the Shoreham, accompanied by his daughter. They are intimate friends of the Clevelands, and Miss Williams will be one of the receiving party at the Executive Mansion tonight. Mr. Williams was talked with by a Star reporter this morning regarding the agreement recently entered into by the coal carrying roads relating to a distribution of tennage.

"No 'coal combine,' as it has been de-clared, has been formed," said Mr. Will-"There has been a general demoralization among the coal-carrying roads, owing to the endeavor of some of them to sectre a major part of the traffic. The agree-ment metely provides for a fair and just distribution of the tonnage among them. The effect has not been and will not be to raise the price of scal to the consumer. It would be a good thing for the latter, indeed, if the coal interests could be consolidated; but the trust law would prevent this. Under such a consolidation the busiless of mining and carrying coal could be much more economically conducted, and lower prices assured to the public."

To Make Land Allotments. The President has appointed Jas. H. Kinnane of Michigan to be a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to

Naval Movements. cruiser Columbia arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., this morning.

Correspondent Mannix Refuses to Leave Cuba.

GRANTED A WEEK OF GRACE

Why He Was Ordered Away by the Spaniards.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

The expulsion of Wm. F. Mannix, Cuban correspondent of The Evening Star, from the Island of Cuba continues to be the subject of general comment among all classes who are interested in the affairs of that unferturate country. The arbitrary action of the Spanish government is gen- | Army Officers Don't Like the Bill Passed by erally condemned. An Associated Press dispatch from Havana states that Captain Mannix, correspondent of the Washington Evening Star, came there with letters from the United States State Department, and Yet if It Becomes a Law They Will from officials of the state of New York, as well as from President Cleveland, according to reports there. Nevertheless, he has received orders to leave the island on account of having entered the insurgent lines contrary to the orders of the government. He went to the mountains of Cubitas to interview Senor Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic. Recently he went again to the insurgents' camp for the purpose of obtaining an in-terview with General Maximo Gomez. The New York Herald this morning con-

tains a specal cable dispatch from Havana which adds additional interest to the question. The Herald correspondent says that Capt. Mannix was ordered by the govern-ment Tuesday night to leave Cuba on the steamer Olivette, which sailed for Tampa yesterday. The dispatch then continues: "An afterneon paper of Havana today says that Corsul General Williams has filed a protest against his expulsion. In reply to my questions this afternoon, Consul General Williams said it was true that a protest had been filed, but that his mediation in the case had been of a friendly rather than of an official or formal character. Pending further developments, how ever, Captain Mannix has been given permission to remain in Havana another week.

'The complaint in the case came from
the United States, and rests in the publi-

cation over Mannix's name of certain cor-respondence describing his experiences in the camp of General Gomez. On this evi-dence the government accuses him of hav-ing held communication with the enemy. When I saw Mr. Mannix tonight he said he would refuse to leave Havana, except as an actual prisoner. He says that no state of war having been declared, he believes his American passport, issued by the Spanish minister in Washington, Senor Dutuy de Lome, entitles him to go wherever tuy de Lome, entitles him to go wherever he pleases in the Island of Cuba, and he proposes to stand on that right."

Taken in connection with the statement

Capt. Mannix to and from Cuba should be paid by Consul General Baldasano at New York, the impression prevails that Capt. Mannix was equipped with the passport from the Spanish minister, that he says was given him, and which allows him to go

Spain and Cuban Correspondents. "The statement of Minister De Lome that the Spanish government would welcome rather than place obstacles in the way of reputable and truthful correspondents who would go to Cuba for the purpose of stating the real facts about the conditions existing there is absurd," said Minister Palma of the Cuban government to a Star reporter this morning. "Its official action, taken this morning. rearly a year ago, completely disproves the truth of such an avowal. By a proclama-tion issued early in 1895 the Spanish government declared that no correspondent of a foreign newspaper should be allowed to go within the insurgent lines. An American citizen, Mr. Fuentes, disregarded this crder and was seized and imprisoned by the Spanish outhorities. Only intervention by the United States government, through Censul General Williams, prevented his being severely treated. He was, however, de-

This proclamation shows how shallow the representations of Minister De Lome are," continued Senor Palma. "What he means is that truthful and reputable for-eign correspondents will be allowed to remain in Havana and send out reports that pass the censorship of the palace author-ities. It would be difficult for an intelligent man to perceive how truthful statements of the real conditions in Cuba could be made unless both sides were examined and the facts stated without fear or fa-

Deported for Their Intentions. "There is another point in this matter that should be considered. Correspondents Reno and Solomon, who were sent to Cuba by New York papers, were deported because it was known that they intended to

go within the insurgent lines. "War correspondents are admitted by all civilized powers," continued Minister Pal-ma, "to rass through the lines of either of the contending parties, and it is easy to see that unless the Spaniards prevent the entry into the insurgent lines of impartial correspondents that their censor-ship would be futile. To use an American expression this is the meat in the Spanish minister's cocoanut.'

### Cuban Prospects Are Bright. "How have recent events in the island

affected the future of the insurgents, may I ask?" queried the reporter. "Every day that our forces maintain

themselves in the western districts is a victory," he replied, "for with the end of February the terrific dry heats that are so deadly to persons not acclimated will be-gin, and the game of chasing about the country, either in retreat or pursuit, will commence to show disastrous results for the Spanish troops. That the reported engagement of Luque really was with Maceo is not quite apparent. At all events, whenever the Spanish forces report that the in-surgents fought vigorously and well, the engagement usually turns out to be a vic-tery for the insurgents. The official ac-counts of the battle are rather curious, for the insurgents entrenched in the houses of the village are reported to have been driven out of them by the charge of the Spanish cavalry. Gen. Luque is also reported to have petitioned for the cross of San Fernando, which is given for heroic deeds. His heroism probably consisted in extricating what was left of his forces, and beating a masterly retreat, such as was ascribed to Gen. Martinez Campos in the battle of

Bayamo.' Victory of the Spanish Organ. "Here is something that is very funny," said another member of the Cuban delegation, as the reporter was leaving, "when taken in connection with the strong language contained in the resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday. For about six months Las Novedades, the Spanish official organ published in New York, has been printing two or three columns every day in English to convert the America public to the Spanish side of the Cuban question. Finding that its missionary work was about as successful as was the fur-nishing of pocket handkerchiefs to the The battle ship Maine has joined the North Atlantic fleet in Hampton roads. The cruiser Columbia arrived at the cruiser cruiser at the c terly retreat. The following pathetic fare-well to the enlightened American public is

THE BIDS FOR THE BONDS ONLY AS A PRISONER given additional luster by using the resolution introduced yesterday in the Senate as a background. Here is what Las Novedades says in its issue of January 31: Our Task Accomplished.

"'With the present number of Las Novedades we discontinue our English department. Our aim in establishing such department, six menths ago, was to present to and defend the cause of Spain in Cuba before the press of the United States. That

our efforts in this respect have not been in vain has been made abundantly evident by the frequent comments of our esteemed contemporaries, to all of which we extend confemporaries, to all of which we extend our greetings and hearty thanks for their frequent kind remarks.

"The recent action of the Senate committee at Washington may be considered as final notice served upon the Cuban insurgents that the United States does not propose to extend recognition to a fraudulent and iniquitous cause; and such being the case, we feel that we can now rest from our labors as far as the English section of this paper is concerned.

this paper is concerned. "I think that is very amusing,"

MILITARY AND PRIZE FIGHTS

the House.

Execute Its Provisions-Mode of Procedure.

Army officers on duty at the War Department and at headquarters do not relish the idea of employing the army to suppress the prize fighting, and even chicken fights, as contemplated in the Catron bill passed by the House yesterday. However, if the bill becomes a law they say they are prepared to do all in their power to execute its provisions if called upon.

The procedure of setting in motion the machinery of the army, as described at the department, in such a case as the projected prize fight, would be for the governor of New Mexico, or any territory of the United States which may be the scene of the unlawful gathering, to call upon the United States marshal of the territory to act. The marshal might then, if he felt it to be necessary, call upon the commander of the iccal military department, in this case General Wheaton at Denver, for the assistance of the United States troops to enforce a law which it was proposed to violate. General Wheaton would promptly inform the Washington authorities of the demand and upon their currents. promptly inform the Washington authorities of the demand, and upon their authorization, which, of course, would not be withheld in such a case as a prize fight, the troops would be detailed from the nearest military post to accompany the marshal to the scene of trouble and enforce the law, acting entirely under his direction as a posse committees.

direction as a posse committatus.

The War Department authorities say they have an ample force of troops in New Mexico and adjacent to the Mexican border to take care of any number of sports who would be likely to take chances of arrest on charges of felony by attention. ance at any point where a gathering might be anticipated. Just across the New Mexican line in Texas is Ft. Bliss, where there are stationed troop A of the fifth cavalry, and companies D and H of the eighteenth infantry. Just above the border, between New Mexico and Mexico, is Ft. Bayard, with a full garrison, troop I of the first cavalry, troop D of the seventh cavalry, and companies D, E and G of the twentyfourth infantry (colored troops). Further 1-6rth in New Mexico, at Fort Wingate, there are four troops of the second cavalry, troops E, G, H and K, altogether making a force capable of acting speedily and effectively against any mob that could be assembled.

The War Department officials, however, while recognizing the probability of the eractment of the Catron bill, feel confident that the services of the troops will not be called for, believing that the heavy penalties provided for the breach of the law, and the fact that it is of national application, and that therefore violators may lowed and arrested anywhere in the United States, will operate to compel an abandon ment of the project to pull the fight off in

### RED LAKE PINE. Delegation of Indians Present Their

Washington to secure, if possible, a modification of the usual method of allotting their lands. The Red Lake reservation, one-third of which has the remarkable distinction of being the last and only piece of virgin soil in the United States, never having been ceded or conquered, contains 3,-250,000 acres, half of which is fertile farming land on the plateau bordering the Red to be sold for the benefit of the tribe

River valley, and the other half the finest timber land on the continent. The Chippewas object to the employment of three commissioners at their expense to allot the eighty-acre tracts that are to go to the In-dians and also against the force of timber inspectors and examiners that are slowly going over the stumpage of 7,000,000,000 feet of first-class Norway and white pine whole tribe numbers about 1,700 souls. They are about as civilized as the white people around them, have their schools, churches, self-established courts and similar evi-dences of civilization. If their pine is sold before they die the Chippewas will be the richest Indians in the world. But at the present rate, with but twenty inspectors at work at a rate which in six years has covered but a mere beginning of their task, there is no large prospect of immediate wealth to these children of the forest.

# Army Orders.

Lieut. M. B. Stokes, tenth infantry, has been ordered to report to the governor of South Carolina at Columbia, for duty with the militia of that state. Capt. Q. O'M. Gilmore, eighth cavalry,

has been granted leave of absence for three months.

Lieut. Carroll A. Devoe, twenty-fifth infantry, has been detailed to duty as military instructor at the carroll to duty as military instructor at the carroll to duty as military instructor. instructor at the State University of Wis consin at Madison. Leave of absence for forty-five days has been granted Lieut. C. G. Treat, fifth ar tillery, with permission to go abroad. Warren P. Newcomb, fifth artil lery, has been granted forty-five days' leave of absence, with permission to ge abroad.

WHITE PAPER costs so little nowadays that some newspapers print a large number of give-away copies, which never reach the eye of readers, but go to the junk shops, or directly back to the paper mill. They think they can afford to do this, assuming that on the basis of the number of copies printed, whether actually circulated or not, they can build up a profitable advertising patronage. The Star never does anything of this sort. It doesn't need to. The truth is good enough for it.

John Shea Blows a Hole Through His Head.

CLERK IN RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE

Family Troubles Thought to Have Caused the Act.

LEFT SEVERAL LETTERS

The report of a pistol disturbed the usual quiet of the War Department at tweive minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and two minutes later John Shea, one of the most efficient clerks in the record and pen- to be covered, Lieut. Lyman, the navigator sion office, had ended his life by his own hand. The suicide caused much excitement | not be sighted before darkness set in. His among the clerks in the department, and for an hour or more the transaction of business was interrupted.

The ghastly affair occurred in the toilet room on the second floor of the building, near the northeast corner. Mr. Shea had been absent from the office, unaccounted for, since January 31, and he was marked absent again this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock, however, he ascended the stairs from the floor below, and was seen by Messenger R. F Fortune to enter the toilet room. A few minutes later the pistol shot rang out, and almost immediately Mr. Percy Israel, a clerk, who had been occu-pying a closet adjoining that entered by Mr. Shea, made a very hasty exit from the room. Messenger Fortune, alarmed by the shot and the startled appearance of Mr. Israel, hastened to room 259 and informed the chief of the division, Mr. George W. Pratt, of the condition of affairs. Mr. Pratt at once hurried to the toilet room and endeavored to open the door of the only closet that was closed. It yielded slightly, and then Mr. Pratt with his foot pushed aside the foot of the man inside, and, with the assistance of others, succeeded in lifting out the unconscious form of Mr. Shea. A stream of blood was pour-ing from a large hole over the right temple, and a 32-caliber revolver lying on the floor told plainly the story.

### He Was Dend.

The unfortunate man was then carried to the window at the east end of the north corridor, and there he was declared to be dead by Dr. B. W. Summy, one of the clerks in the department, who was near by at the time. A few minutes later the body was carried into room 200, opposite that which had been the scene of the labors of the deceased, his hands tied together with red tape and his head covered with a hand-keynhief. There it remained a waiting the kerchief. There it remained awaiting the arrival of Coroner Hammett, who had been rotified of the affair. During these pro-ceedings the news of the suicide had spread to all parts of the building, and the correst on charges of felony by attending or in any manner participating in the projected fight. Troops are stationed so near the railroads as to insure their early appearance at any point where their early appearance at any point where the state of the body were soon blocked with clerks and others. The details of the affair were whispered from one to anther, but nothing pered from ore to anther, but nothing definite could be ascertained. For some rea-son the officials of the record and pension office refused to make any statement what-seever regarding the affair, and the newspaper men were referred to Gen. Doe, the

Letters Left.

In the toilet room where the shooting took place a package of letters had been left by Mr. Shea. One of these was adressed to his wife, another to Mr. John C. Keiper, a clerk in the office, and a third to Mr. George W. Pratt, the chief of the division in which Mr. Shea was employed. The latter epistle was as follows "WASHINGTON, D.C., January 4.

Mr. George W. Pratt. "Dear Sir: To you and the other of my friends in the office I desire to state I am simply tired of life. I propose to end my troubles, and not only propose it, but will do it. Bid all the boys good-bye for me. If have offended any of them I ask pardon-always aimed to be right, but unforturately was many times wrong, not with intent, but because the flesh is weak. I like all the boys and I like you, perhaps more than you have me, but now that does not matter. All such questions are with me settled. Good-bye—God bless you, as I am afraid he will not do to JOHN SHEA."

The envelope of the communication to Complaint About Its Sale.

A delegation of Indians from the Mississippi, Red Lake and Leech Lake bands of Chippewas in northern Minnesota are in

asked that Mr. Keiper deliver the note addressed to the wife of the suicide, and break the news of the death to her. The letter to Mrs. Shea was of an affectionate nature, but the coroner would not divulge its contents. Coroner Hammett, after hearing the facts in the case, sent for Undertaker Gawler

and directed the latter to take charge of the body. It was accordingly removed to his establishment, and Mr. Keiper then set out on his sad mission to the widow. Family Troubles. Family troubles are said to be the cause

of Mr. Shea's self-destruction, and judging

from the fact the letter to Mr. Pratt was dated January 4 it would seem that he had contemplated taking his life for some time and had deliberately planned the whole affair. Mr. Shea had been separated from his wife for several years and was paying alimony at the rate of \$10 per month. Comhad been made by Mrs. Shea to General Doe, the assistant secretary of war, that her husband had refused to send her the customary remittance for February. During the last few days General ruary. During the last few days General Doe had sent a number of times to the record and pension office with a summons for Mr. Shea to appear before him, but owing to the absence of the clerk the interview was never had.

The dead man roomed at 2141 Pennsylva-

nia avenue, while his wife resides at 908 M street. She is his second wife, and the couple had no children. The deceased has a grown son by his first wife, but he is narried and living in the west. stated by some who knew him well that Mr. Shea had been on a spree since January 31, the time he was last seen at the

#### Military Record. Mr. Shea was an Englishman, and was

slightly over fifty-nine years of age. He was a short, thick-set man, with a heavy reddish mustache, just becoming tinted with gray. He came to this country at an early age, and has a rather extensive military record. He enlisted in company B, fifth United States infantry, May 1, 1858, and served until May 1, 1863. He again enlisted October 11, 1867, this time in company G, thirty-sixth United States infantry, and was later transferred to company C of the same regiment, being discharged and was later transferred to company with the rank of first sergeant September B of the second United States cavalry, and served therein until November 1, 1875. The next day he enlisted as a commissary sergeant, and was finally discharged June 10, 1882.

Mr. Shea was appointed to a clerkship in the adjutant general's office, War Department, September 7, 1882. July 11, 1890, he was transferred to the record and pension office, and was promoted to the second class May 11, 1893, receiving a salary of \$1,400 up to the time of his death.

The statement was advanced that in sup-pressing trouble in the west on one occasion with his company Mr. Shea was wounded in the head. The old wound had

Decision That Lieut. Lyman is to Be Reimbursed for Their Loss.

His Negligence Did Not Contribute to the Wreck of the Kear-

Assistant Controller Bowers today ren-

dered a decision of general interest to the

navy. It related to the loss of the personal effects of Lieut. Charles W. Lyman by the wreck of the Kearsarge. The story of the wreck of this historic vessel, derived from the court-martial proceedings, shows that Lieut. Lyman, during the day the man-ofwar was wrecked advised the captain to raise steam in order that the vessel might pass Roncador Bank before nightfall. The vessel was then proceeding under sail at such a rate of speed that with the distance of the vessel, was confident the reef could advice to raise steam was given about 1 o'clock, but the captain did not give the order to have the steam used until 3 o'clock, and the vessel was not, in fact, under steam until 4. As a consequence of this Roncador reef was not sighted by sunset, which occurred about 6 o'clock, and at 6:30 the captain changed the course of the vessel from a generally southwesterly direction to a nearly westerly one. Twenty min-utes later the famous old Kearsarge ran

upon the treacherous bank. Controller Bowers, without attempting to determine the causes which led to the wreck, suggests that the varying action of wreck, suggests that the varying action of the currents in that vicinity, which are notoriously treacherous, had so carried the Kearsarge out of her course as to have put her much south of where she was supposed to be. He decides that although Lieut. Lyman was held guilty of negligence in the performance of his duty by the court-martial, in not taking a morning observation, and in not specifically advising a northerly course before dark, yet that, as the captain is solely responsible for the course laid, and as he did not heed the advice of Lieut. Lyman as to raising steam, vice of L'eut. Lyman as to raising steam, Lieut. Lyman could not be held in any way responsible for the loss of the vessel; and that therefore, under the act which pro-vides for the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost at sea when such loss occurs without their fault or negligence, payment is authorized to be made to Lieut. Lyman of such amount as he may show to have been the actual value of the property lost under the terms of this act. In this case, according to the assistant controller, the negligence of which the claimant was found guilty was not the cause of the loss of the ship. He holds that to exclude an officer or so man from the benefits of the act authorizing reim-

## his negligence was a contributing and easily connected cause of the loss. NEWS FROM COREA.

Serious Trouble Expected From Advances of Russia.

News has been received here from Corea that indicates that serious trouble may be expected early in the approaching spring, through the advances of Russia into the country, which will certainly arouse the Japanese to resistance. The cabinet of Corea now claim to have reliable information to show that the murder of the late queen was long premeditated, and that Count Miura was sent to Corea for the express purpose of making way with her. Notwithstanding this knowledge, three ignorant persons were executed for the murder The people of Corea are greatly disturbed phase of the reform moven in full play in their country, and that is a decree requiring them to cut off their top-knots. These topknots, known as "sangto," have been from earliest times sacredly cherished by Coreans, and no man dared to appear in public without one. Only a few years ago there were formidable riots in Seoul growing out of the fact that some person had cut off the topknots of a numis reported that while the king sacrificed his own topknot in order to institute the reform, he shed bitter tears while he did so.

# Personal Mention.

Thomas D. Walker of the revenue cutter service is at the Ebbitt, from New York. Capt. R. H. Pratt of the army, who is in harge of the Indian school at Carlisle, and Miss Nana Pratt are at the Ebbitt. Capt. F. V. Abbet of the army is at the

Ebbitt. A party of prominent buckeyes at the Ebbitt consists of W. S. McKennon, L. W. Jarvis, J. M. Townsend, F. R. Morrison and H. L. Morrison of Ashtabula, and Wm. Cummings, G. B. Mallory, A. J. Greenley and R. J. Lyons of Cleveland.

A party of sightseers from New York at the Riggs House consists of Mrs. 1. B. Strong, Mrs. Millard and Mrs. John Fobes, with her child and maid. W. H. Baker, vice president of the Postal Telegraph, and Miss N. Baker, his daughter, are at the Raleigh, on their way to Flerida.

Vice President A. B. Andrews of the Southern railway is at the Raleigh. Dr. Hugh McGuire of Cumberland is at J. B. Tiffany, the well-known New York decorator, is on a pleasure trip to the cap-

ital, and is stopping at the Ebbitt. Commander H. Savory of the royal navy and Mrs. Savory are at the Ebbitt. E. C. Becedict, President Cleveland's in timate friend, with Fis wife, and F. L. Hestings, another chum of Mr. Cleveland's, who is also accompanied by his wife, are at the Arlington, to assist at the White House entertainment tonight.

Miss Yaw, the seprano, is at the Arlington. John B. Schoeffel of the theatrical firm of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau is at the Arlington

W. W. Peabody, the Cincinnati railroad magnate, is at the Arlington. Chas. A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis million aire miller, is at the Arlington John Russell Young, who has just returned from an extended trip through Mexico, is at the Arlington.
Russell J. Wilson, the prominent San
Francisco lawyer, is at the Arlington. The

Stanford case brings him to Washington.

A cablegram received in this city from
Morton Beale, formerly minister to Persia, amounces his arrival at Tiffis.

Mr. C. H. White is lying dangerously ill at his home, No. 822 I street northeast.
Col. C. H. Carlton, eighth cavalry,
commanding Fort Meade, S. D., is in Col. P. C. Hainer, corps of engineers, and Major F. H. Phipps, ordnance department, are in the city in attendance at the meet-

ing of the board of fortifications.

Capt. R. H. Pratt, tenth cavalry, is in the city on business before the Indian bu-Lieut. Col. J. A. Smith, corps of engineers. is in the city under orders from the chief

of engineers. Paymaster S. R. Calhoun of the navy is n the city on leave of absence. Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl has reported at the Navy Department for duty.

#### Resolution Approved. The President has signed the joint reso

lution authorizing the application of part of the funds appropriated for the Burlingbeen treubling him a great deal of late, it is said, and he had complained bitterly of it. Certain of his friends maintain that this fact had a good deal to do with his the international maritime conference of

# HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS SENATOR QUAY

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

He is Greatly Benefited by General Harrison's Withdrawal.

# WILL NOW BE UNEMBARRASSED

Free to Go for the National Committee Chairmanship.

COMBINATION WITH PLATT

Senator Quay, it is thought, much more distinctly than any one of the presidential aspirants of his party, benefits by the withdrawal of General Harrison from the political arena. His friends entertain little doubt now of his ability to capture the chairmanship of the republican national committee, and they believe that the wide recognition of the fact that he is most likely to conduct the republican campaign will add to his influence at St. Louis in the making of the national ticket.

# Openly Disliked Harrison.

Had General Harrison remained in the race, and, as his friends believed he would. have shown such strength as to indicate his ability to win it, Mr. Quay's aspirations would have been defeated. The relations, or rather the want of relations, existing between the two men would have precluded the possibility of their working together satisfactorily as candidate and chairman. Mr. Quay dislikes General Harrison, and openly proclaims the fact. He retired from the chairmanship of the committee after the campaign of 1888 because, as was alleged General Harrison. as was alleged, General Harrison refused to support him in the matter of the personal attacks on him that were then begun. But with the ex-President out of the running, the field of contestants is unobjectionable to Mr. Quay, and he would be unembarrassed in making the fight for any of them.

### In His Own State.

The first effect of this rew condition of things is expected in Mr. Quay's own state, The Senator aspires to lead and to control the Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis, and maneuvering to that end is now in progress. Sixty-four votes are involved. He will easily secure a large majority of He will easily secure a large majority of these, but, if possible, he would like to have the whole of them. And he will now use the additional influence that his prospects to capture the rational chairmanship will give him for all that it may be worth. His home field is a good one for such compaigning. Politics are very practical in Pennsylvania—have been made so by Mr. Quay himself. Men show a keer desire to get on the winning side, and if Mr. Quay bursement for losses of private personal property in shipwreck it must appear that get on the winning side, and if Mr. Quay can convince these republicans in the state who heretofore bave been lukewarm toward him or even antagonistic, that he will be selected to make the party's campaign before the people this year, recruits, it is predicted, will pour into his camp.

# Result of Success.

Success in November in such circum stances would make him more than ever an autocrat at home. Both as the man who had piloted the ticket to victory, and as a Senator, he would have an irresistible 'pull" with the new President. He would inherit patrenage as a young Indian does ponies. Everything would come his way, and the Pernsylvania republican who had secured an office without the Quay support would have something in the nature of a

# Combination With Platt.

To whom Mr. Quay intends to throw those Pennsylvania votes he succeeds in controlling-whether the full sixty-four, or a smaller number-is still unknown. He likes both Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley, and it is considered probable that he would be well satisfied with either. Mr. Allison is his near neighbor in the Senate, and Gov. Morton is his friend. There has been some talk of an alliance between Mr. Quay and Thomas C. Platt, contracted with the view of naming the ticket. Together they will swing over 109 votes in the convention-nearly one-fourth of the whole number necessary to nominate. Such a combina-tion, therefore, would be very powerful. There is no positive statement as yet that an agreement between the two men has been reached. But they are on good terms, and all of their manifestations are being carefully studied. If Mr. Platt leaves Mr Morton it will be to go to Mr. Reed, and that step might develop a move on Mr. Quay's part. That Mr. Platt will forward Mr. Quay's ambition to be national chair-man is considered certain, no matter who

### may be nominated for President. THE GRADE CROSSING BILL. Mr. McMillan Confident That the

Measure Will Pass. The Senate committee on the District of Columbia will be greatly disappointed if some action is not secured by the present Congress on Sepate bill 1702, providing for doing away with certain grade crossings on the lire of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad ir. the city of Washington. In speaking to a Star reporter today on this subject, Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee, said:

"When this matter was up for consideration, about three years ago, the president of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company indicated his willingness to adopt a plan in a general way conforming to the plan outlined in the bill which has been introduced in the Senate Guring the pres-ent session on this subject. The next thing to be done is for the representatives of the Pennsylvania company to cenfer with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in order to formulate some plan which, in detail, shall be satisfactory to both the company and the District. I do not anticlpate that there will be any difficulty in securing the adoption of a system to away with grade crossings, as when the matter was considered before a plan was practically adopted, but was allowed to be dropped because of the panic coming on at that time, which made any expensive improvement by the railroad company very difficult. The situation in the financial world now having changed, we may feel assured that the improvements contem plated will be accomplished."

# MR. UHL'S NOMINATION.

Delay Simply Caused by Necessity of the Usual Formalities. While the nomination of Assistant Sec-

retary Uhl to be ambassador to Germany

has been delayed longer than was expected, it is said that there has been no hitch and that the delay has been caused solely by the necessity of submitting to the formalities usual in such affairs. It is customary, it appears, in making such appointments to first ascertain whether the person selected will be persona grata to government to which it is proposed to ac-credit him. In this case, the nomination of Mr. Uhl went directly before Emperor William, in view of the fact that being an ambassador he would have the right to approach him in person. Today word came from Berlin that Mr. Uhl's appointment would not only be unobjectionable, but would be welcomed with gratification by the emperor, so that nothing now remains to be done but to submit the nomination for the action of the Senate.